

election, shall admit to a seat, as an elector, such qualified person as shall appear to them to have the greatest number of legal votes in his favour.

18. "That the electors immediately on their meeting, and before they proceed to the election of senators, take such oath of support and fidelity to this state, as this convention or the legislature shall direct, and also an oath "to elect without favour, affection, partiality, or prejudice, such persons for senators as they in their judgment and conscience, believe best qualified for the office."

19. "That in case of refusal, death resignation, disqualification or removal out of the state, of any senator, or on his becoming governor, or a member of the council, the senate shall immediately thereupon or at their next meeting thereafter, elect by ballot, in the same manner as the electors are above directed to choose senators, another person in his place, for the residue of the said term of five years.

20. "That not less than a majority of the senate, with their president, (to be chosen by them by ballot) shall constitute a house for the transacting any business, other than that of adjourning.

21. "That the senate shall judge of the elections and qualification of senators.

22. "That the senate may originate any other, except money bills to which their assent or dissent only shall be given, and may receive any other bills from the house of delegates, and assent, dissent or propose amendments.

23. "That the general assembly meet annually on the first Monday of November; and if necessary, oftener.

24. "That each house shall appoint its own officers, and settle its own rules of proceeding.

25. "That a person of wisdom, experience, and virtue, shall be chosen governor on the second Monday of November, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, and on the second Monday in every year for ever thereafter, by the joint ballot of both houses, to be taken in each house respectively, deposited in a conference room, the boxes to be examined by a joint committee of both houses, and the numbers severally reported, that the appointment may be entered; which mode of taking the joint ballot of both houses shall be adopted in all cases. But if two or more shall have an equal number of ballots in their favour, by which the choice shall not be determined on the first ballot, then a second ballot shall be taken, which shall be confined to the persons, who on the first ballot shall have had an equal number; and if the ballots should again be equal between two or more persons, then the election of